

YOUR EYE

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THE PEN THAT FILLS ITSELF

IF WE COULD PUT A CORNELL SELF-FILLING PEN into your hand at this moment instead of merely telling about it, if you could press the lever and fill the pen and write with it—we know for a certainty you would be satisfied with any other. Will you let us prove to you that the CORNELL is really the superior pen we say it is?

Let us give you a practical demonstration of its advantages. Three kinds (three prices) \$3, \$4 and \$5 each.

Challoner & Mitchell,
Sole Agents for Victoria, B. C. 47-49 Government St.

Canada Cream Cheese

Is superior in flavor, richness and uniform quality to any other Cream Cheese.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

HUDSON'S BAY CO., Agents for B.C.

O! is An Exclamation

That people naturally exclaim when they see the fine assortment of Groceries we carry. They are loud in their approval of the goods and the prices we charge for them.

OGHEVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR \$1.35 per sack.
LAKE OF WOODS HUNGARIAN FLOUR \$1.35 per sack.
GOVERNMENT CREAMERY BUTTER 25c. lb.
WHEAT WHEAT 10c. package.
SNOW FLAKES 2 for 25c.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.,

CASH GROCERS.

The Only Grocers Standing Out for Low Prices.

Paperhanging and Painting

AT REDUCED RATES DURING WINTER TIME.

J. W. Mellor & Co., Limited, 78 Fort Street.
NEW PAPERS JUST RECEIVED.

HAY! HAY!

We have in stock at present a fine lot of Island Hay, Clover and Timothy mixed.

SYLVESTER FEED CO.,

TELEPHONE 413. 87 and 89 YATES ST.

MINISTER'S ACTION AGAINST NEWSPAPERS

Lays Information for Arrests on Charge of Criminal Libel and Also Seeks Damages.

(Special to the Times.)
Montreal, Feb. 8.—Hon. R. Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries, having been accused by La Patrie and Star on Saturday of issuing circulars offering appointments to the elections of St. James and Hochelaga in view of the election contests, has this morning sworn information for criminal libel before the magistrate for the arrest of Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Star, and L. J. Tarte, of La Patrie, and has also instituted an action for damages for libel against those two papers, one of \$10,000 against the Star and \$5,000 against La Patrie. These cases are reported to-day.

INFORMATION FOR PREMIER.

Government Said to Be Seriously Contemplating Taking Up Option on E. & N.

(Special to the Times.)

Vancouver, Feb. 8.—President Cocking and W. T. Heddie, delegates from the Nanaimo Board of Trade, came here this morning to secure the endorsement of the Vancouver board to the proposed purchase of the E. & N. railway by the government. The Vancouver board, on account of lack of information, did not see its way to support it, and so informed the delegates.

They say J. H. Hawthornthwaite told the Nanaimo board that the government seriously contemplated taking up the option they had for the purchase of the road at three and a half millions.

WILL DINE WITH AMBASSADOR.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—Emperor William has sent word to Ambassador Powers that he will dine with him on Thursday evening. This will be the first time His Majesty ever took dinner at a United States embassy or legation.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF RUSSIAN STEAMERS

Japanese Fleet Are Said to Have Made the Capture While on the Way to Korea

(Associated Press.)
London, Feb. 8.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that a strong fleet of Japanese warships, reported on its way to Chemulpo, Korea, has seized several Russian trading steamers.

Warships Off Korea.
Washington, Feb. 8.—The state department has received a cable from the American legation at Seoul to the effect that it is reported that Japanese warships have arrived off Masan, but that cable communication has been cut off, and it is impossible to confirm the report.

Leaving Port Arthur.
Port Arthur, Feb. 8.—In response to

bers of them are preparing to leave for Chefoo.

Russia Preparing Statement.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.—The Russian foreign office is preparing a statement of the negotiations between Russia and Japan, which probably will be given out during the next twenty-four hours. It may be in the form of a circular note to the Russian representatives abroad, but it is more likely to be published in the Official Messenger as an official communication.

Korea's Neutrality.

Rome, Feb. 8.—King Emmanuel had a long interview with Premier Giolitti and

King of Italy, have received letters from the King of Korea announcing his intention to abstain from any act which might be interpreted as a breach of neutrality. Although not unexpected, the last news from the Far East deeply affected the Pope, whose mind immediately turned to the faithful and the missionaries exposed to the horrors of war. The Pontiff said: "I still have hope in the peaceful disposition of the Czar. Let us pray that God may guide him."

Russian Press Comments.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 8.—The rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan was discussed calmly in the papers here to-day, the news being unanimously placed on Japan for severing relations the very day the Russian reply was to reach Tokyo.

The Vedomosti still sees a "dim ray of hope of a peaceful settlement," and says the last word has not yet been spoken.

The Novoe Vremya, repeating its yesterday's charges that Japan's desire was to bring about war no matter what was the tenor of the Russian reply, adds: "Even Japan's extraordinary manner of rupturing relations has evoked no chauvinism in Russia, but merely an outburst of keenest patriotism."

Cable Messages.

New York, Feb. 8.—The Japanese government has decided that cable messages in code may be sent to Japan without restriction and an announcement to that effect was made to-day by the Commercial Cable Company.

Attitude of France.

Paris, Feb. 8.—The attitude of France in the presence of this grave Russo-Jap-



invitations from the Japanese government, many Japanese sailed from here to Nagasaki to-day. The Chinese in Manchuria are greatly excited, and num-

ber of them are preparing to leave for Chefoo.

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THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

since January 28th seventy-six consols, representing \$33,157, to their plan have been received, making the total consols received \$345,595, or seventy-five per cent. of their indebtedness, outside \$63,257 owed the Atlas Loan Co. They have consequently decided not to assign, but will hold the matter open a short time longer to get more consols.

C. P. R. Dividend.
Montreal, Feb. 8.—At a meeting of the board of the Canadian Pacific Railway to-day a dividend of two per cent. on preference stock and three per cent. on common stock was declared for the half year ended December last. After the payment of working expenses, fixed charges and dividend there is a surplus for the half year of \$2,751,783.

THE PREMIER AT MONTREAL.

Referred to the Transcontinental Railway and the Tariff.
(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—Over three thousand people heard Sir Wilfrid Laurier speak in Montreal on Saturday. The Premier said that if the Grand Trunk Pacific did not build the transcontinental, then someone else would. As to the tariff, when revision was required the government would do so on the same lines as in 1896, as every one knew that the Liberal tariff was much better than the Conservative one.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Trouble Is Feared and Railway Rolling Stock Has Been Placed at Disposal of Government.

Constantinople, Feb. 6.—Increasing tension is noticeable between the Porte and Bulgaria in connection with the Macedonian reform planks. Fears are generally expressed here that serious trouble is coming. The railroad at Salonica has been ordered to place its entire rolling stock at the disposal of the military authorities, and to form a coal depot at every railroad station. A similar measure heralded the outbreak of the last Traco-Greek war.

House Destroyed.

The house occupied by Mrs. LeClair, Tache street, St. Boniface, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is \$1,500.

Smothered.

Frank, son of J. B. Anderson, was drawn into a big oil can in the Dominion elevator at Indian Head this morning, and smothered to death. The boy was watching the machinery at the time, and his coat was caught.

Church Damaged.

The Methodist church at Killarney has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,000.

Three May Die.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—Nine persons were nearly asphyxiated last night by the escape of gas from a street main into a sewer and from thence to a tenement house at 48 Dufferin street, occupied by three families. Three of the victims, it is expected, will die. Neighbors broke into the place this morning, and discovered them all in bed insensible.

Favor Plan.

Toronto, Feb. 8.—The Ames Co. have issued a statement which states that

THE FIRE FIEND'S WORK AT BALTIMORE

Blocks in Business Section Wiped Out by the Devastating Flames—Property Destroyed Valued at \$200,000,000.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8.—While no lives were lost in the terrific conflagration which started on Sunday forenoon, the money loss will probably reach \$200,000,000. Acres of the most valuable property in the wholesale drygoods, produce, lumber, shipping, railroad and financial districts have been destroyed.

Notwithstanding the heroic efforts on the part of the local fire department, reinforced by almost numberless firemen from Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Newark, New York, Harrisburg and New York city, the fire early this morning is raging as furiously as it was an hour after it originated in the cellar of John E. Hurst & Co., at Liberty and German streets. The origin of the fire is said to have been from spontaneous combustion, but the evidence in this effect has thus far not been secured.

The area of the fire district extends from Liberty street on the west, to Jones Falls on the east, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, and from Fayette to Pratt streets, north and south, a distance of four city blocks.

Included in this territory were a number of financial establishments of national repute, including the buildings of Alexander Brown & Sons, the Continental Trust Co., the Union Trust Co., the Atlantic Trust Co., the office of the B. & O., the Pennsylvania railway, the Maryland Southern & Chesapeake Railway Co., several steamship companies and a number of leading bankers, haberdashers, etc. The main offices of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies were destroyed long before midnight, and the buildings which they occupied were practically destroyed.

Several tons of dynamite were used during the day and night to blow up buildings in an effort to check the spread of the flames, but even this was unavailing, and the strong wind which blew the flying embers higher and thither soon ignited other buildings.

All of the buildings of the Baltimore newspapers, including the offices of the Associated Press, were destroyed by midnight.

Several of the publishers arranged immediately to have their editions printed on the presses of Washington papers. These editions, containing full and accurate accounts of the fire, arrived here early this morning, and were delivered to their regular customers.

The fire has now attacked the wharves, docks and piers of the harbor, and seems to be spreading to the south-east section of the city.

More Aid.

New York, Feb. 8.—Nine engine companies and one hook and ladder truck company with their fire fighting apparatus left Jersey City on the special train to go to Baltimore's aid at 4 o'clock this morning, and it was expected they would reach the scene of the fire about 8 o'clock.

In Lumber District.

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—9:30 a. m.—The fire continues to spread eastward and southward, but is not burning as fiercely as at daylight, and there is hope that it will spend itself within a few hours. The lumber district near O'Donnell's wharf has been practically consumed, and there is a material left for the flames to feed on in that direction. The Monumental theatre on Baltimore street is threatened, and will probably fall a victim to the conflagration. All electric power has been destroyed, and no street cars are running.

Practically Under Control.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 8.—Police Captain McCoch, who went to Baltimore in charge of a detail of policemen, telegraphs to Director of Public Safety Smith, that the fire was practically under control at 9 a. m. Captain McCoch says it was a repetition of the Atlantic fire battle. When the firemen from this city reached Baltimore, they found the flames from the side and rear. District Chief Waters, in charge of the Philadelphia firemen, ordered his men to fight the fire from the front. Captain McCoch says he will bring the Philadelphia police home to-morrow morning.

Discuss Relief Measures.

Baltimore, Feb. 8.—It is anticipated that there may be much suffering and destitution following upon the heels of the destructive visitation and Mayor McLean and other city officials are already discussing the most ready means of relief. It is estimated that 20,000 persons will be thrown out of employment.

National Guard has issued strict instructions to guard against any possible looting of the partially destroyed abandoned houses. So far there has been no instances of looting reported.

Governor Warfield has called an extra session of the legislature to meet this evening to empower him to declare the city under martial law and suspend all business for ten days. To-day has been declared a legal holiday.

He stated to-day that every safe deposit box and vault in the various institutions was absolutely safe, that the records were preserved and that it was next to impossible for serious danger to happen to documents contained therein.

The blackened remains of a fireman were found in the gutted Equitable building this morning, where he had rushed in an effort to get a line of hose to the roof.

The lumber yards along West Falls avenue from Pratt street to the water's edge are in ruins. There is absolutely no hope for any of the section.

At 8 o'clock this morning there was a

terrible crash in the neighborhood of Pratt street, near Jones Falls, and huge bolts of iron and sheets of metal were thrown through the air. It was the power house of the United Railway Company and electric light company. In fifteen minutes the gigantic structure and the expensive machinery was a total wreck.

All night men were working guarding the gas main across Jones Falls, which supplied the business section of the city with gas from the Conton reservoir.

The expediency of using dynamite was decided upon after a consultation with the city police and fire officials. Several loads of dynamite were at once ordered from the magazines in Annapolis county and its use was begun under the immediate direction of City Engineer Fendall.

A citizens' meeting was called by Mayor McLean to assemble at the city hall at noon to consider measures of relief.

The fire rages among the lumber yards packing houses and warehouses east of Jones Falls and south of Baltimore street, and it is thought that the flames can be confined to this district, as the Falls at this point are several hundred feet wide, there being a broad river, ever of flaming brands, blowing across the stream, in which case the whole southeastern section of the city probably will be swept to the city limit, if a wind blows strongly from the west.

A detachment of 35 men from Henry were at once sent to the city and they were thrown around the lost office building and the sub-treasury, and a custom house adjoining the Federal court building. The militia was called out at 6:30. At that time it was impossible for the police to hold the crowds in check and guard the ruins.

Fires Still Raging.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8.—The News in its early edition to-day will say: "Acres of buildings, more than a mile in length and some three blocks wide, were destroyed in Baltimore's great fire, which started yesterday morning. Fires are still burning. This district is fully two miles square. Scores and scores of what were palatial, modern and so-called fire-proof buildings yesterday, are to-day so many shapeless masses of grimy and blackened debris, a ghastly mockery of the vanished splendor."

No one can to-day tell the extent of the disaster which the News says has reached proportions far in excess of the Chicago fire of 1871, hitherto the greatest fire in the United States. No end can be seen at the present writing, and to estimate the total loss is the merest folly. Everywhere there is evidence of woe and a terror over what has happened, and of solemn apprehension of what may follow.

The common remark of citizens is that Baltimore has received a blow from which it cannot recover for years. The mayor is among those who are optimistic, and to-day, while expressing sorrow and horror over the calamity which has befallen the city, expressed the hopeful conviction that this city will quickly rise like Phoenix from its ashes.

Notwithstanding heroic efforts on the part of the local firemen, reinforced by almost numberless firemen from Washington, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Newark, Delaware, Harrisburg and New York city, the fire at this hour is raging as violently as it was an hour after it started.

SEVERE LOSSES.

The Fighting in German Southwest Africa Has Been Heavy—The Dead List.

Berlin, Feb. 7.—The Kolonialzeitung has received a telegram from Windhoek, German Southwest Africa, stating that the Omarura Company proceeded to Omarura and stormed that place on February 4th. An extraordinary energetic resistance was offered to the attack, the Germans losing four killed and thirteen wounded, while 400 were reported missing. The company is now surrounded by the enemy, but 400 Germans with artillery are going to their aid.

The forces which reached Windhoek from Swakopmund February 4th, and who were intended for the relief of Cobadisa, was immediately sent back to the relief of the Omarura Company.

The Outjo Company also came to battle with the natives at Ekameno. The situation of the whole north colony is declared to be grave.

The death list has risen to 81, and the missing number more than 200.

An official telegram from Swakopmund received later states that it was Frankes Company which entered Omarura, and is now surrounded there. The Germans losses, according to this dispatch, are six dead, eleven wounded and seven missing.

The force from the German gunboat Habicht and Lieut. Winkler's corps are marching from Omarura. The railway is now in operation to Windhoek.

SUICIDE OF CHINAMAN.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Feb. 8.—Ah Ring, a Chinaman, who dumped the first box of coal on Union wharf, committed suicide on Saturday by hanging himself to a beam in his cabin. Despondency, caused by poor health and circumstances, caused him to take his life.

James Dunsmuir and Supt. Little went up to Campbell river on Friday by a special steamer. The trip is believed to be in connection with another timber limit deal.

GINS

RED CROSS, "Geneva,"
D. C. L., "London Dry,"
D. C. L., "Old Tom,"
GORDON'S, "London Dry,"
BURKE'S, "Old Tom,"
SMITH DRUCE, "Old Tom,"
SMITH DRUCE, "London Dry,"
CLUB, "Old Tom,"
COLONIAL, "London Dry,"
DE KUYPERS, "Geneva."

Special Quotations in 100 Case Lots.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

APPEAL MUST BE
TAKEN TO HOUSEARBITRATORS RAISE
SERIOUS OBJECTIONS

Chairman Clifford Would Allow Nothing
Derogatory Said Concerning Com-
mittee and Enforced Authority.

As briefly announced in Saturday's Times the select committee inquiring into the Government House contract had a rather interesting sitting in the morning.

Chairman Clifford announced at the opening of the proceedings that it had been decided that Deputy Attorney McLean should not be allowed to cross-examine any witnesses. As counsel for the government he might appear and take exceptions if he considered that any reflections were cast upon the department.

W. T. Dalton, being called as a witness, L. G. McPhillips, K. C., proceeded to explain what he had advised Mr. Dalton and also the rules of evidence. Chairman Clifford interrupted and told Mr. McPhillips that the committee understood the rules of evidence.

Mr. McPhillips again stated that he did not propose to have Mr. Dalton subjected to a similar examination as Mr. Hooper. He requested that the proceedings in regard to that be most unseemly.

Chairman Clifford said he would not allow such remarks to be made with respect to the committee. The proceedings before it were quite as seemly as in some courts, especially police courts sometimes.

He ordered Mr. McPhillips to sit down. Mr. McPhillips said that he would when he was through with making his statement.

Again the chairman called upon Mr. McPhillips to sit down. Mr. McPhillips proceeded again to speak, and the chairman called upon the sergeant-at-arms to be sent for, as he would put Mr. McPhillips out if he refused to sit down.

Mr. McPhillips sat down. The chairman then proceeded to ask Mr. Dalton for reasons for coming to his conclusions. He referred them to the evidence taken by the arbitrators.

The question of the right of the witness to answer was discussed to some length. Mr. McPhillips held that the arbitrators, as such, should not be asked questions which would not be asked of a Supreme court judge, who might have appeared on the board.

Chairman Clifford said then the only way out of it seemed to be to refer this matter back to the legislature for a decision, as these men appeared to be determined not to give evidence.

Mr. McPhillips thought that was what should be done. The resolution under which the committee was acting was passed without discussion, and the resolution was not very well considered.

W. W. B. McInnes thought these reflections cast upon the House were not called for. The resolution was the unanimous voice of the legislature.

Mr. McInnes pointed out that the allegations were made in the award. The legislature passing the resolution had separated these allegations from the main part of the award.

Mr. McPhillips alluded to the fact that the signature of the arbitrators had not included these in the award.

Further discussion revealed the fact that Mr. Muir also took exception to giving these answers upon practically the same ground.

Mr. McInnes said that it was a known fact that the House would soon prorogue. These men seemed to know this, and were taking advantage of it in order that the inquiry might become of no force.

The public would draw its own inference with respect to the making of the allegations, which were described as being made in the public interest.

Mr. McPhillips pointed out that he did not wish to take any advantage in the matter. He had called the attention of the committee to this matter the day before. He contended that his client could not voluntarily waive rights he held. He alluded to the fact that a letter had appeared in which Mr. Rattenbury threatened to take action in the courts in the matter.

Mr. McInnes said the committee was interested alone in the public interest. That was what they were appointed for. The legal point of the matter was then fought out, involving the question of whether or not the allegations were a part of the award or not from a legal point of view.

It was finally decided to call Mr. Gamble in order to afford an opportunity to get an order from the House with respect to the arbitrators.

Mr. Gamble said in reply to the statement of Mr. Hooper that the plans and papers were refused the latter by witness, that this was the matter the day before. When he told Mr. Hooper that the plans were not in the office, they were not. His clerk, Mr. Hood, was ordered to give the board all the help he could, and to furnish everything possible, which was done.

The original tracings asked for were never in the office. The contract plan signed by the contractor would be the only one recognized by the department. These latter were all that were in the department.

which the arbitrators should have had, as upon them the whole contract was founded.

C. Munro called attention to the fact that Mr. Hooper had said that the plans were given by Mr. McNeill to him.

Mr. Gamble said: "Oh, yes, but Mr. McNeill did something he was not authorized to give."

Witness never refused to give the arbitrators anything he had in the department. The allegations made by Mr. Hooper as to refusal to give documents were altogether unfounded.

In reply to L. P. Duff, K. C., witness said he had no conversation with Mr. Hooper about purchasing goods. The question of marble was brought out by Mr. Hooper. Mr. Rattenbury had this in his house. Mr. Hooper was asked if he meant that Mr. Rattenbury was a thief. Mr. Hooper asserted to this by adding his hand.

Witness told when demands were made for documents that an arbitrator's duty was that of a judge, and not a counsel. As an arbitrator he should allow the government and the contractor to bring matters before him.

Mr. McInnes pointed out that the letter from Mr. Dalton asked for the original tracings. He wanted to know if it was not clear what was wanted.

Witness said Mr. Hooper came back with Mr. McInnes and asked if these original tracings were there. Witness said they were not there nor the contract plans. He got these and handed them to Mr. Gore in the presence of Mr. Hooper.

In reply to Mr. Hooper, witness said that with respect to the conversation in which he was asked if it was inferred that Mr. Rattenbury was a thief, that Mr. Hooper did not say, "I will not allow you to put words in my mouth."

Witness when asked about marble by Mr. Hooper consulted the specifications, and said that no marble was mentioned in this.

Mr. Duff suggested a procedure sometimes adopted in English courts to allow both Mr. Gamble and Mr. Hooper to be sworn and the examination proceeding thus.

Mr. McInnes thought Mr. Duff wanted to see a cock fight. (Laughter.) Proceeding to ask Mr. Hooper that he could not say positively that the department made the blue prints furnished to the board, as he did not order them. If the tracings had been asked for he would have said they were not in the department at the time.

Concerning the marble, witness said that he knew of no marble being furnished by the department, as it was not in the specifications. He understood there was some in connection with the switch board.

Mr. Hooper said he did not care where the marble was. It was in the building, and he went to Mr. Gamble to get the proof of whether it was paid for, as he was the only man who could give the information, but who did his best to keep him from getting this information.

Mr. Gamble called attention to a letter of November 9th to the chief commissioner of lands and works by the secretary of the board. The letter stated that there was difficulty in finding the invoices for marble, and asking that they be found.

A memorandum was also put in by Mr. Gamble that it was essential to call Mr. Rattenbury on this subject, and that he was away.

Mr. Gamble admitted that the entry was afterwards found in Hinton's account. He did not know how it came to be in that account; that was a matter of arrangement by Mr. Rattenbury.

Witness had given a voucher for the payment of the \$1,100 of Hinton's account on the account certified to by Mr. Rattenbury. He did not look through the items except to prove the amount. He certified to the accounts, and witness allowed the payment. Mr. Rattenbury had absolute charge of the buying.

When the vouchers were obtained they were sent to the board. Witness could not remember comparing the invoice which Mr. Hooper produced with the voucher. He knew that the invoice was in the name of Mellor & Co.

Witness did not know the tracings were in the department when they were asked for. He found out afterwards that Mr. Wells had asked copies of these to be made, and thus they had come into the department.

In reply to Mr. McInnes, Mr. Gamble said that Mr. Rattenbury was the head of a department, supervising architect. He understood he was appointed by the council in some way. He did not know that there was any documentary appointment. This took place in the time of Mr. Wells.

In reply to Mr. Hooper, witness said that it would be perfectly regular to pay a voucher on the order of Mr. Rattenbury. All the department had to see was that the voucher did not exceed the appropriation.

The books, in connection with the building were kept by his department. He had nothing to do with it, except to see that this did not exceed the appropriation.

Witness denied that he ever said that Mellor & Co. and Hinton & Co. had been paid for the same items. He never told that the voucher did not exceed the appropriation.

The account of Mellor & Co. produced, he did not know had ever been paid. In explaining the item witness said that Mr. Rattenbury would likely be able to explain the matter. There were many complications, and Mr. Rattenbury probably sought to adjust the accounts.

Mr. Gore, being sworn, said that Mr. Hooper's statement respecting the asking for the tracings was substantially correct. He thought it was the original tracings which were asked for.

The committee then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

BAYS WON FROM
THE FERNWOODSBASKETBALL MATCH
AT THE DRILL HALL

Splendid Struggle—Victoria Ladies De-
feated Vancouver at Hockey—
Football Matches.

J. B. A. A., 16; F. Y. M. A., 8. This was the result of Saturday's basketball game at the drill hall between these two teams. The score, however, cannot be taken as an accurate indication of the character of the match. There wasn't a minute throughout that the interest of spectators lagged. In spite of the undoubted superiority of the J. B. A. A. team—which was evident to all from the first—the Fernwoods put up a plucky game. They held their opponents down well in the first half, and when the whistle blew the score stood 6 all. In the second period the Bays played much stronger and managed to evade the vigilance of the Fernwoods sufficiently to double their score. As for the F. Y. M. A. boys in the first half, although having many opportunities they were unable to place the ball in the basket.

Despite the inclemency of the weather a large crowd had gathered to witness the match. After a little preliminary practice the teams were called together by Referee Dan O'Sullivan, and the game commenced. Checking was at first very close, and as a result it wasn't long before a foul was noticed and a free shot awarded to Fernwoods. Malcolm took the ball but did not convert. Some close play followed, and a free shot was given the Bays for an infringement of the rules on the part of one of the Fernwood players. Belyea with a pretty shot converted. When the game started again the Fernwoods put up a strong defence and allowed the J. B. A. A. very few chances to shoot. The Fernwoods worked combination the F. Y. M. A. team carried the ball towards the Bays' basket, but time after time it was returned by ever watchful Finlayson or equally vigilant Pettigall. After some hard up hill fighting the Fernwoods managed to score.

It was this way all through the first half, and play was most exciting. Jones and Shotbolt, the Fernwood guards, had all they could do to prevent Peden or Belyea from scoring. The two men, whose play was watched with the greatest interest, was that of Frank Smith, the Bays' centre, and W. J. Duff, who for the Fernwoods. They proved evenly matched, and in the first half neither gained any material advantage.

In the second half, from the start the Bays appeared to play all round their opponents, and before long had increased their score. The Fernwoods worked hard but their efforts were of no avail. Combination on the part of Peden, Dalby, and Malcolm was at times brilliant. All this, however, was of no use, because when opportunity after opportunity to shoot was secured there was nobody who could put the ball in the basket. Daily tried repeatedly, and being unable to succeed, Malcolm took a try but every attempt was fruitless. At times the ball went aggravatingly near, hitting the basket, rolling about its edge and then dropping to the floor. The Bays would then relieve the pressure, and the F. Y. M. A. boys would have to wait hard to prevent their opponents scoring.

As play continued either the James Bay team improved or the Fernwoods allowed their pace to slacken. At any rate Peden, one of the Bays' forwards, in an unguarded moment, secured the ball and placed it neatly in the basket. From that time the Bays had the best of play in every department. Shotbolt allowed Peden to get clear again and the ball once more found its way to the basket. From this till the finish, Shotbolt wasn't doing his job, and the Bays were allowed any more opportunities to play his remarkable accuracy. W. Peden, who was playing centre for the F. Y. M. A., then let his check; Frank Smith, get away, and the result was that the latter scored twice for the Bays.

For the remainder of the game the Fernwoods played pluckily, and were unable to even matters before the finish of the match.

In all games played this season the James Bay team has put up good clean playing. Victoria has never seen a better balanced aggregation. Peden and Belyea both have in them which would make them invaluable to any team. The former is a dangerous shot and may be depended upon to score if allowed a fair opportunity. Belyea is not only a good shot from the field but has the reputation of never missing a free shot. Frank Smith is a tower of strength at centre, and two more reliable players as Pettigall and Finlayson could not be secured for any defence. The Bays' combination is fast and they may be depended upon to make a strong bid for the championship.

The Fernwoods have been defeated this season owing principally to one failing, and that is their shooting. In Saturday's game it was deplorable, and has been poor in all matches played so far this season. Their combination defence work and general checking is as good as that of any local five.

Dan O'Sullivan gave satisfaction as referee. Percy Marchant acted as umpire for the Fernwoods.

The standing of the respective leagues follows:

PROVINCIAL LEAGUE.			
J. B. A. A.	P. W. L.	Pts.	
Sixth Regt. (Vancouver)	2	1	0
F. Y. M. A.	2	1	2

CITY LEAGUE.			
J. B. A. A.	P. W. L.	Pts.	
Sixth Regt.	4	3	1
F. Y. M. A.	3	0	3
F. Y. M. A.	3	0	3

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.
MARINES VS. STOKERS.

The marines and stokers of H. M. S. Esmeralda put up a desperate fight at the Canteen grounds on Saturday afternoon, the result being a draw. They will have to try again.

VICTORIAN BEAT FLORA.

The Victoria Association team vanquished the eleven from H.M.S. Flora at the Canteen grounds on Saturday afternoon, the score at the half being two goals to one. The combination of the Victoria team was excellent, but their shooting was poor. Victoria scored the first goal, J. Lorimer making the shot. No further goals were made in the first half. In the second half S. Lorimer

scored the second goal for the Victorians, while Anson made the only score for the navy. No further tallies were secured on either side. H. Hodgkins gave satisfaction as referee.

CAPITALS, 2; V. W. A. A., 1.

One of the intermediate league series of games was played on Saturday afternoon at Beacon Hill between the Victoria West and Capital teams. After a hard struggle the match was won by the latter, the score being 2 goals to 1.

In the first half one goal was scored by the Victoria West. At first the Capitals were fairly fast and even, but without success. The Capital backs and goalkeeper played a splendid game, and the V. W. A. A. team was unable to score.

When play recommenced in the second half the Victoria West eleven played a better game, and rushed the Capital stronghold repeatedly. Temple, however, time after time turned the ball aside. Towards the end of the match the V. W. A. A. boys managed to score.

It was decided to play ten minutes more each way. At first the Capitals were playing up hill, and by dint of some determined rushing sent the ball through a second time. Shortly after the teams changed ends. Both elevens played hard, but were unable to do any further scoring.

After the third match of the series, Victoria West having won two and the Capitals one. Had the V. W. A. A. eleven been victorious they would have been entitled to the championship. Fred Richardson gave satisfaction as referee.

HOCKEY.
VICTORIA TRIUMPHANT.

"The Victoria ladies' hockey team had no difficulty in defeating the local ladies' team at Brockton Point, Saturday afternoon by a score of 4 goals to 1," says Vancouver News-Advertiser. "The match was fairly fast and even, witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. Saved by an occasional rally of the Vancouver team's forwards it was practically a one-sided game throughout, with the Victoria team on the aggressive. They were superior in their playing, and the visitors' fast and accurate passing and accurate shooting were the only features of the match. The home eleven were very much out of color in their play, and their poor work was disappointing to their supporters. They relied altogether too much on individual work, and became erratic in their passing whenever their goal was closely pressed, with the result that had it not been for the grand work of Miss Ethel Burpee in goal the score would have been much larger. The half-backs seemed at a loss in their places, and neglected to keep their opponents out of the forward line. Several of the girls played pluckily and made determined efforts to score, but had they received the necessary support from the back division there might have been a different tale to write.

"In the first half the girls from over the Gulf put up a good exhibition of the grass hockey game, their splendid efforts being fully appreciated by the spectators. The puck was bullied off at 2:05 o'clock sharp, the visiting team making a determined rush for the local team's goal, and the play hovered round that for several minutes. Finally Miss Nason, captain of the Victoria team, made a shot on goal which was impossible to stop, and the Capital City eleven had drawn first blood. Play was again resumed, and the local girls put up a hard fight. For some minutes the Victoria boys were busy keeping the ball out of danger. The Capital City forwards then secured the puck, and, rushing up the field, scored their second goal of the day. After a short intermission for half-time the teams lined up again. They rushed hard, and Miss Ethel Burpee, after passing several of the opposing team's back divisions, scored the only goal of the day for Vancouver. It was a very pretty piece of play, and she was loudly cheered. The Victoria team scored two more before time was called, the final score being: Vancouver, 1; Victoria, 4.

"The Victoria team Miss Nason, Miss Harlow, Miss Wilson, the Misses Rende and Miss Fletcher played a splendid game, and it was owing to their work that the battle was won by the Capital City team. The Vancouver team worked hard throughout, but they lacked practice, owing to the constant wet weather lately. The Misses Burpee were the stars, and played a grand game. They were ably assisted by Miss Lawson, Miss Langworthy and Miss Dunbar-Taylor, who also put up a clever game.

"One noteworthy incident at the close of the game, which was the subject of much comment among the spectators, was the unsportsmanlike action of the Vancouver girls in not acknowledging their defeat in the usual manner, by giving three cheers for their victorious opponents. The Capital City ladies set the example, but the local team only walked off the field."

ROYAL ENGINEERS DEFEATED.

"The Vancouver men's hockey team, champion of British Columbia, is still in the running for the cup again this season, and judging by the result showing in the match with the Royal Engineers of Victoria, at Brockton Point, Saturday, their chances are indeed bright. The local team won by 3 goals to 0, and never once during the progress of the game were their backs called upon to exert themselves in defence.

"The day was a agreeable one for the spectators and teams. A strong cutting east wind was blowing and the ground was in a very slippery state, which affected the combination work of the teams. The match was far from being a close one, and several delays during the game were caused by injuries to members of the visiting team. The home team played an effective forward game from the start, and their work was of the first class order. In the first half the Royal Engineers were forced back on one defensive, and they put up a good hard game, the score being:

"Their forwards were slow in progress, and their judgment, too, was very poor. In the first half of the game the Vancouver team scored twice off pretty combination work, while in the last half Fred Beecher made one of the greatest plays of the day, and secured the final goal. Burns and Stevens, playing back on the local team, worked well together, and both put up a splendid article of hockey. At half-back, Crickmay, Niebels and Melbush made a great trio. They also assisted their forwards in magnificent style. Beecher was the star in the forward division, and was given valuable assistance by Crawford and Mizrafoyd, who worked incessantly throughout. Nelson in goal had very little to do, but all was relieved in a clever manner.

"For the vanquished army men, Coblin in goal played one of the best games in this city. He has a peculiar way of stopping the puck, and very few corners were secured from his splendid playing. Sullivan, Brown and Harvey also played a good game for the visitors, and worked incessantly to score, but their efforts were unrewarded. It is only fair



To win a man's heart lay siege to his palate. Your best ammunition is the delicious pies so easily made with

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It comes in a dainty packet—enough for three small pies or two large ones. It makes delicious fruit cake and plum pudding, too.

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FEB. 9th—KILTIES' BAND.

VICTORIA THEATRE

The Campbell Are Comin' Hurrah! Hurrah! Afternoon and Evening, Tuesday, Feb. 9th. Matinee at 2:30 p.m.

"The Kilties"

CANADA'S CRACK MILITARY BAND. Appearing in full Kilted Regiments. And the Kilties Great Clan Johnstone Troupe of Dancers and Pipers from Palace Theatre, London, England. Parade at 3 p.m. Tuesday.

Prices: Afternoon, adults, 75c, and 50c; children, 25c. Evening, \$1.00, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Plan open at Victoria Book & Stationery Store on Saturday at 10 a.m.

Edison Theatre

Joe H. Erickson, Proprietor and Mgr. PROGRAMME WEEK, FEB. 8th, 1904. Prior and Norris. Comedy titled "New Cook." Harry Gibbs.

Illustrated Song, "The Mansion of Aching Hearts." Chas. and May Morrell. "Playing the Lovers." Miss Gracie Wolf. Wonderful. Long list of up-to-date moving pictures, including the story of the present era, illustrated, "How Old is Ann," etc., etc.

THE HUNT.

SATURDAY'S RUN. The Victoria Hunt club assembled at Colwood on Saturday afternoon, and a very enjoyable run was held. The course finished at Hatley Park where Messrs. Rowland Stuart and McEnery had erected twelve jumps. There were several falls, but none were seriously injured. The hares reached cover four minutes in advance of their pursuers. There were fifteen at the start. The lady riders were well to the front. Next Saturday's run will start from the end of Douglas street.

YACHTING.

YANCOUVER CLUB. The secretary's report read at the annual meeting of the Manchester Yacht Club showed it to be in a flourishing condition financially, with an active membership roll numbering sixty. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Commodore, W. E. Graveley (re-elected); vice-commodore, W. Hodson (re-elected by acclamation); treasurer, C. L. Spencer (re-elected by acclamation); committee, R. H. H. Alexander, C. S. V. Druech and O. Moseley. It was decided that the club colors should be changed to red, white and blue. The fleet, numbering 28 of all classes, is likely to be considerably increased when the yachting season opens.

DROPSY AND HEART DISEASE.

"For ten years I suffered greatly from Heart Disease. Fluttering of the Heart and Smothering Spells made my life a torment. Dropsy set in. My physician told me to prepare for the worst. I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. One dose gave great relief, one bottle cured me completely."—Mrs. James Adams, Syracuse, N. Y. Sold by Jackson & Co. and Hall & Co.—107.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B. C.

Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 5 o'clock a. m.; if received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

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Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 51 Fort St.

W. N. Wilson & Co., 60 Government St.

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THE EASTERN SITUATION.

Russia, in pursuance of her policy of impressing the world into the belief that she is being forced to unshackle her sword by Japan, has caused the advisers of the Mikado to nominally make the first move in the great game. Nevertheless, very few outside of the czar's dominions have been deceived. The story of the aggressions of the Japanese may do very well to adorn a tale for the purpose of working up the martial ardor of holy Russia against heathen Japan, but the truth is but too apparent to those who are not of the czar's household. The severance of diplomatic relations is but the culminating point in a contest which has been proceeding for years, in which the Russians have been steadily but violently, regardless of promises and professions, of compacts or treaties, of the protests of powers, forcing Japan into the position she occupies to-day.

Russia is shocked at the precipitancy of Japan! The idea of rushing to such an extreme position at the very instant a conciliatory note from the czar, possibly holding out hopes of a settlement honorable and satisfactory to all concerned, was on the point of being presented! And yet who shall say that note was not withheld by the wily Muscovite in the most positive hope that the crisis would be precipitated before the missile could reach its destination.

But in reality the severance of diplomatic relations has created no change in the conditions. Russia will be not one whit more active in her preparations for the struggle than she has been during the period of negotiation she so cunningly prolonged. She will continue to express her horror of war and the depth of her desire for peace. She would have brought the diplomatic game to an end by some subterfuge when she was ready to strike in any event. Now the preparations of the possible combatants will be carried on openly, that is all. There will be a rush to secure all the strategic advantages possible, and possibly there may be skirmishes of more or less importance while the movements are proceeding.

It is said with truth that there is yet hope of a peaceful settlement. How faint that hope is all the world understands. International etiquette imposes certain restrictions which no nation save the United States is likely to break through. In this case the methods of "direct diplomacy" are not likely to be applied. The chief of the great nations are interested in the outcome and hope for the success of Japan. The effect of this "moral assistance" upon the struggle will be of great or insignificant importance according as the fates deal with the contending forces. Unless Russia depends upon her adversary with crushing power and secures a firm position before almost universal desire has had time to make its influence felt, the probabilities are that the great ambition of her later years will be thwarted.

A REVIEW AND A PREDICTION.

An expert on strategy has been contributing a series of remarkable articles on the situation in the Far East to the Glasgow Evening News. One of these contains a concise and at the same time a remarkably comprehensive review of the events and movements which have led up to the situation as it exists to-day. The writer says that "from the strategic standpoint the war between Russia and Japan has been in progress for some years. This fact is not clearly understood. Yet to realize this fact is of the utmost importance, now that the forces, which have been slowly marshalled, are at the point of contact. Hitherto, and especially on the part of Russia, the manoeuvres have been directed towards gaining a superior strategic position in the Far East. These manoeuvres, in their earliest manifestations, were not recognized. All that Russia seemed to desire was to develop a trading connection with China and her own eastern provinces, by means of a railway. That was quite natural, and no objection was raised.

"When the present czar, in 1801, turned the first sod of the railway line between Khabarovka and Vladivostok no one, outside of Russia, realized the military importance of the event. Nor were the far-reaching designs of Russia disclosed, in their full significance, until she, in 1897, occupied Port Arthur. The strategic importance of this step became at once apparent to all the powers interested in the Far East; and Great

Britain, as a counter-movement, hurriedly occupied Wei-hai-wei. Having established herself in Port Arthur, discharging her designs under the force of a lease of the port from China, Russia now linked up the Siberian railway with a railway through Manchuria to the Liao-tung peninsula. Her object, she still declared, was the development of trade. That was in some degree true, for she built the trading city of Dalny.

But Russian policy, although it may include trading enterprises, is always directed towards military ends, and a strategic objective. Dalny has been practically abandoned, and all the energy of Russia concentrated upon making Port Arthur an impregnable fortress to seawards. The Russians have realized, however, that although Port Arthur, as a tactical unit, can be made exceedingly strong, from the point of view of the strategist it has some weak points. If you look at a good map you will see at a glance wherein the weakness lies. The Liao-tung peninsula, with Port Arthur at its extreme point, is partly enveloped, and almost wholly dominated, by the much larger peninsula of Korea. From the strategic standpoint, the power that holds Korea holds a superior, and almost a dominating, position in respect of Port Arthur and the Liao-tung peninsula.

"The Russians have always recognized this fact, and hence their ceaseless efforts to gain a foothold in Korea. The Japanese have also kept this strategic fact in view in remembering that the Russians turned them out of Port Arthur. You will now understand what I mean in saying that the war has been in progress for some years. On the surface the dispute has the appearance of being mere politics; at its core it is a struggle for the superior strategic position. And this fundamental fact has been disclosed anew in the negotiations between St. Petersburg and Tokio. Two demands have been put forward by Russia. (1) She has put forward a claim to hold two ports, Mokpo and Masanpo, at the extreme south of the Korean peninsula. (2) She has put forward a demand that a neutral zone should be established in the extreme north of the peninsula, from the Yalu river to the thin neck of land on which Port Lazareff is situated.

"What is the meaning of these two claims? The meaning is that Russia desires, as she has always desired, to retain in her own hands the strategic value of Korea. As regards the political value of Korea, that is comparatively unimportant; the other value is vital to her if she is ambitious, and she certainly is ambitious, to become the dominant power in the Far East. For these two claims have two important naval and military aspects. In this way, by creating two strong naval bases at Mokpo and Masanpo the Russians would achieve, in respect of strategy, two important ends. They would always, in the first place, be better able to keep open a passage through the strait that lies between Korea and Japan; and, in the second place, they would thus make an important connecting link between the present naval bases at Port Arthur and Vladivostok, which are too far apart to support each other adequately.

"This refers to the south of Korea. In the north the claim put forward for a neutral zone is even more important from the point of view of strategy. For if you look at the map you will see in a moment that a military force firmly established in Northern Korea would flank the line of communications between Port Arthur and its landward base. When the war begins (if it should begin) it will be the object of Japan to seize at the earliest possible moment, this flanking position on the Yalu, and then press forward upon the line of communications definitely represented by the Manchurian railway. If the Japanese succeed in this movement, after a series of battles, the fall of Port Arthur would be only a matter of time—the time that it would be able to feed itself from its own resources. There you have, in briefest statement, the strategic value of Northern Korea, and you can now understand why Russia desires it made a neutral zone. You will also be able to understand more clearly why Japan and Russia find it so difficult to arrive at an agreement. They both recognize, with the utmost clearness, that Korea is the key to the strategic position."

PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE.

We are pleased to see that the resolution of Mr. Clifford has awakened an interest in the halibut fishery industry of this province. It is also satisfactory to note that the subject in its customary non-committal fashion, it calls upon the federal government to take the matter into its most serious consideration for the purpose of finding out whether the supply of halibut in our prolific northern waters is in imminent danger of being depleted. We hope the News-Advertiser may also find the subject within the circle of its grave and solemn "reportage," and that the great Bowser may even be induced to shed the light of his countenance upon it. Because the halibut industry in the West is one that prominently concerns Vancouver.

The big food fish, the favorite morsel of the far-easterners, is said to have been practically exterminated in the Atlantic by too industrious Americans. Hence the diversion to this coast and the long haul to the only market of great account. Now all three of the defenders of the interests of Vancouver are known to be ardent protectionists. When convenient they will insist with all the vehemence in their power and will prove by the logic of customs house returns that "the consumer does not pay the duty." The halibut fisheries of British Columbia are carried on by Americans in American vessels for the sole purpose of supplying the delicacy to American consumers minus the cent a pound duty that would be exacted in case the catch were made by Canadians. The operators receive no benefit at all. Of course not. We are impressed with the fact that when the industry was first undertaken it was



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Ralston Pancake Flour, 2 pk. 25c
1-2 Box Fancy Naval Oranges - \$1.10
Very Choice Eastern Cod Fish, lb. 7 1-2c
Labrador Herring, 3 lb. 25c
Digby Chicken, per box 20c

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clearly demonstrated that it could not be carried on at all unless privileges which properly inhere only in British subjects were extended to American citizens. At that time the Tories of Vancouver who are firm believers in the principles of protection in the abstract were not averse to a slight relaxation in a concrete case in order that an industry which promised to be of considerable benefit to the city should be established. Now that their attention has been called to the subject, we expect there will be a loud demand from the News-Advertiser and Bowser for the extension of "adequate protection" to this important British Columbia industry regardless of the effect upon Vancouver business.

We verify, however, that the Colonist is very cautious in its criticism. It calls upon the Dominion government to inquire into the question of the imports the New England Company is making into the supply of fish. If the supply is becoming seriously depleted it will be necessary to take action, it is evident. But as it is absurd to suppose the insignificant take of the present day is having any marked effect upon the supply which must exist, there does not appear to be much danger of the industry being menaced by our contemporary's suggestion. If the protectionists were in earnest, if they were true believers in the efficacy of their cure for all industrial evils, they would insist upon the halibut fisheries being carried on exclusively by Canadian vessels and Canadian crews. They would not waste a moment in an inquiry. Evidently there is a demand for the fish, and, if there is a demand, the addition of a cent a pound to the price—admitting that the duty falls upon the consumer, which is the reasonable theory—would exercise but little influence upon the business.

But there is another side to the story. The manager of the New England Fish Company says his steamers fish on the high seas, out of the range of fishing regulations of any kind or of any country. Of that some people will express doubts. He says his people make Vancouver their headquarters because it is the most convenient place from the point of view of not only the fisherman, but of the shipper. In making this statement he implies that it would be an easy matter to transfer the business to some American port. He contends that Canada obtains practically the same advantages as if the business were nominally, as it is actually, a Canadian one. There are 100 men on the pay-roll of the company, and the supplies and maintenance for three of its fishing fleet require no small amount of money. The men employed are Canadians, with the exception of one or two, and in as many instances as possible, married men who have families in Vancouver. But the arguments of the manager should have no effect upon the position of people who would sacrifice Canadian and Canadian industries upon the altar of "adequate protection."

Readers of newspapers will remember the uproar the Conservative press made about the introduction of Galicians into Manitoba. Nothing has been heard of the immigrants for a considerable time. A report just made indicates that the objectionable settlers have been adapting themselves to the conditions of the country with remarkable celerity. Their progress is said to have been almost phenomenal. The Roblin government, which passed franchise laws discriminating against them, is said to have been forced by circumstances to revise those laws and place the Galicians once more upon the most favorable footing. At the late provincial elections many of them who were well qualified in every respect to exercise the franchise were barred from the privilege, but the government, recognizing the power the settlements would wield in the near future, is doing all in its power to mollify resentment. "Sifton's Pets" are now "Roblin's Proteges."

From bogus Globes the Montreal Star has come down to bogus circulars. The Conservative party must indeed be in a miserable way when its emissaries feel that their only chance lies in such base tactics. The influence of Gauncey upon the party is evidently far from wholesome.

This slight touch of weather has been sent to teach us to appreciate normal atmospheric conditions.

"BEATS ALL CREATION."

Toronto Star.

It is claimed that the richest radium-bearing earth in the world has been found about a hundred miles north of Austin, Tex.

It may be so, and it may not. The trouble with Texas is that if they find even a small grain of radium down there they would wire round the world that they had found solid mountains of it. They would send out this report before even digging a spadeful of ground. This is characteristic of the people all over the United States. From some direction there comes nearly every day word about something they have got that "beats all creation." But most of these marvelous finds and wonderful inventions are never again heard of. The radium-bearing earth found in Texas may be the richest in the world, but until the story is confirmed by actual production nobody will believe it. It is instructive to consider how much more attention would be paid to such a report if it came from England instead of from the land of wild rumors and extravagant brag.

AT THE DOOR.

Eugene Field.

I thought myself, indeed, secure.
So fast the door, so firm the lock;
But, lo! no warning comes to turn
My parent ear with timorous knock.

My heart was stone could it withstand
The sweetness of my baby's pleg,
That timorous, baby knocking and
"Please let me in—it's only me."

I threw aside the unfinished book,
Regardless of its tempting charms,
And, opening wide the door, I took
My laughing darling in my arms.

Who knows but in Eternity,
I, like a transient child, shall wait
The glories of a life to be,
Beyond the Heavenly Father's gate?

And will that Heavenly Father heed
The frantic supplicating cry,
As at the outer door I plead,
"Tis I, O Father! only I!"

A NEAT REPORT.

St. James's Gazette.

Dean Farrar, soon after he went to St. Margaret's, Westminster, was dining at Prof. Jowett's, and towards dessert took up the parable against Dives. His voice rose higher and higher, he spread silence around him, and he was heard thundering out: "What I complain of as a clergyman is that I have to do what no layman has to do. I have to beg and beg in vain. Fashionable ladies come to my church glittering with precious gems, and yet they will not sacrifice one diamond from their grand tiaras in order to save some erring sinner from destruction." When he finished the silence grew sultry. All the hearers looked gloomily at their plates. Then Jowett, who had been looking as though he meant mischief, squeaked out: "What I object to as a clergyman is that I have to exaggerate so!"

Last week of the Big Fire Sale at Army & Navy Clothing Store

"WHY"

The people come to us and pay \$30 and \$35 for a suit of clothes when others are trying to sell for \$15 and \$20. Our motto is

Quality, Fit, Workmanship

These three qualities offer all appeals to common sense. Beware of a big pennyworth.

Cooper & Linklater

Fashionable Tailors

Stock New and Up-to-date.

47 FORT. COR. OF BROAD.

Furniture
Department
3rd Floor



Western Canada's Big Store.

Carpets,
Curtains,
Linoleums,
2nd Floor

Four Thousand Yards Japanese Blouse Silks GO ON SALE TUESDAY

At 35c. Per Yard.

We placed our order just in time to escape the war tax, and if war is declared these silks will likely advance from 25 to 50 per cent. See window for special display of these Silks Tuesday.

First Showing New Dress Goods Tuesday

Great Carpet Values

Tapestry Carpets

At 35c. yard; regular 50c. and 65c.; light and dark grounds; various designs.

\$1.00 Carpets For 65c

22 rolls of Balmoral Tapestry Carpets; special good value at \$1.00; for this sale, 65c. yard.

Many Good Patterns in This Lot

Tapestry Carpets, with border; regular 75c.; 55c. Remnants of Tapestry Carpets, 5% to 22 yards; were 75c. to \$1.00 yard; Monday, 45c. yard. Remnants of Brussels Carpets, 2 to 28 yards; regular \$1.25, \$1.35 and \$1.40 yard; 75c. yard.

\$2.00 Carpets For \$1.00

Alexminster Carpets, 3 to 13 1/2 yards; regular \$2.00; \$1.00. Ends of Wilton Carpets, lengths to 28 1/2 yards; \$1.00 yard.

A Special Bargain in Velvet Carpet

Our special at \$1.25; 85c. yard. All red grounds.

Squares

Size, 10-ft. x 7-ft.; regular price \$25.00; \$12.50. Only 28 in this lot, and those wishing one will be able to get a rare bargain.

Tapestry Curtains and Portiers

We make special mention of 27 styles of Curtains, only one and two pairs of a kind marked at half the ordinary prices, as follows:

\$12.50 for \$6.25
\$17.50 for \$8.75
\$15.00 for \$7.50
\$10.50 for \$5.25
Others, at not so great a reduction, as follows:
\$7.50 for \$4.50
\$5.00 for \$3.00
\$4.75 for \$2.80
\$3.75 for \$2.25

Sale of Linoleums and Oilcloths

75c Linoleums 50c

English Linoleums, figured designs, good value at 75c.; 50c.

\$1.10 Linoleums For 85c

Best quality of Linoleum, 4 yards wide; 85c. square yard. Ten new patterns in Oilcloth to choose from at 25c. yard.

50c Oilcloths 35c

9 good patterns to choose from at this price, and is a quality that we have never sold before less than 50c. a yard; only nine rolls at this price.

Inlaid Linoleum, Tile Patterns

\$1.00 yard.

You'll Be Amazed at These Reduc- tions on Women's Coats

It's a week before stock taking, and necessity knows no law; these coats simply have to go:

\$35.00 to \$75.00 Coats \$11.75

Three-Quarter and Russian Styles

In Velvet Silk Trimmings.

\$1.45 and \$3.00 Dressing Jackets, 90c

Comprising French Flannel and Elderdown Jackets; in the Elderdown we have colors, pink, white and red; the French Flannel are all mixed colors.

ORIGIN OF WORD DUMBBELL.

Writter Traces It to Ancestral Country Seat of the Earl of Sackville.

I wonder how many of my readers are aware of the origin of the word "dumbbell." At Knole, Lord Sackville's grand old ancestral country seat in Kent, there is a "dumbbell gallery." Located in the attic, it is unfurnished and empty, except that in the middle stands a curious wooden machine, resembling a windlass used for hauling up buckets from a draw well. But it has no handles. A rope is wound round the middle of the roller, and at each end are four iron arms, each with a poise or ball of lead at the end. The rope formerly passed through a hole, both in and Jacobean eras. By degrees everything that was destined to develop the muscles of the arms received the name of dumbbells, and the small iron dumbbells which we use to-day are merely the substitutes of the somewhat cumbersome piece of dumbbell machinery situated at Knole Park. Macquise de Fontenay in New York Tribune.

USE MUCH TOBACCO.

An expert has figured up the amount of tobacco annually consumed in the United States. The total is so large as to be slightly beyond the reach of the ordinary mind. According to this statistician, the quantities used in this country every year read something like this: 280,000,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco, 10,000,000,000 cigarettes, and 7,000,000,000 cigars. The value of the tobacco consumed and smoked annually in the United States, exclusive of cigars and cigarettes, is more than \$500,000,000. Since Japan yearly smokes 3,000,000,000 cigarettes, and China only half that number, the United States is the banner consumer of the little paper rolls.

With regard to the use and abuse of tobacco, a New York physician says that in the case of men tobacco is sometimes harmless, and possibly beneficial, but because of their peculiar nervous susceptibility should be let religiously alone by women and growing youths. Of the several ways of using the weed the most harmful is said to be snuff taking, followed in order of harmfulness by chewing, clear smoking, pipe smoking, and cigarettes. —New York Press.

Last week of the Big Fire Sale at Army & Navy Clothing Store.

PROVINCIAL NEWS.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

Ladies' Favorite.
Is the only safe and reliable
regulator on which women
can depend "in the house
and time of need."

Prepared in two degrees of
strength. No. 1 and No. 2.
No. 1—For ordinary use.
Is by far the best dollar
medicine known.

No. 2—For special cases—30 degrees
stronger—three dollars per box.

**Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's
Cotton Root Compound. There are no other
as all pills, mixtures and imitations are
dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and
recommended by all druggists in the Do-
minion of Canada. Mailed to any address
on receipt of price and four 8-cent postage
stamps. The Cook Company,
Windsor, Ont.**

No. 1 and 2 are sold in all Victoria drug
stores.

**Fatally Wounded When He Resisted At-
tack by Two Robbers.**

Chicago, Feb. 6.—Two unidentified robbers shot and fatally wounded George Brecker, a conductor on the Western avenue electric line, early to-day when he resisted their attempts to rob him. The attempted robbery occurred at the terminals of the line. The robbers escaped.

PREPARING FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6.—The Dominion government is sending large supplies of tents to different centers in the West with other conveniences to meet the demands of expected immigrants this spring.

Persons desiring a good investment should procure some of this Company's shares before they advance.

The Western Medicine Company, Limited.
92 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

Dallas Hotel
ROOM AND BOARD
At reasonable rates during winter months.
Rooms En Suite or Single
Heated with steam throughout.

of the estate, 1904, to amend the partition of their claim, and to the said undersigned. And further take notice that after such date the Administrator will proceed to distribute the said estate according to law, having regard only to the claims which the said Administrator, and the said claimant, shall then have notice, and that the said Administrator, Frederick Laurence, will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons claiming the same, who shall not have received at the time of distribution.

Dated the 20th January, 1904.
HINKSON SIBDALE,
14 Chancery Lane, Victoria, B. C.,
Agent for the said Administrator, Frederick
erick Hermann.

WANTED
200 Chairs in any condition, also 10
Lamps and Candlesticks, any kind, for sale
out of town second-hand trade. F. O.
BITEACONTE, Auctioneer, and Com-
missionary, 62 St. Edward St. Port
Huron, or 3710 Res. Phone.

The creditors of the above named company are required to file with the Official Liquidator at Victoria, British Columbia, on or before the 10th day of February, 1904, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their solicitors, if any, to W. H. Ham Templeman, of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, the Official Liquidator of said company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator to produce evidence in support of their said debts or claims at the Chamber Court at Victoria, B. C., at such time and place as may be specified in such notice; and that the creditors of said family thereof they shall be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such time as may be specified in such notice.

Monday, the 15th day of February, 1904, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, in said Chamber Court, on the application of and adjudicating upon such debts and claims.

Dated this 6th day of January, 1904.
W. H. HAM TEMPLEMAN,
Official Liquidator.

LIFE

The only line now making UNION EXPRESS connections at ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS with the through trains from the Pacific Coast.

**THE SHORTEST LINE, THE
FINEST TRAINS, THE LOWEST
RATES, THE FASTEST TIME.**

Between
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, CHICAGO, OMAHA, KANSAS CITY, AND ALL POINTS EAST.

For complete information, ask your local agent, or write

F. W. PARKER,
General Agent,
151 Yeaser Way, Seattle.

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-TRAINS DAILY-
WHEN GOING TO
St. Paul, Chicago, New York,
or Eastern Canadian Ports.

TAKE THE
Northern Pacific Railway,
And Enjoy a Ride on the
Famous North Coast Limited.

The only up-to-date train crossing the continent. This train is made up of the New Vestibuled Pullman and Tour Sleeper, electric heat and steam heat, and the finest dining and observation car. Steamship tickets on sale to all European ports.

For further information apply to
A. D. CHARLTON, C. E. LANG,
A. G. F. A., General Agent
Boarding Place

3-TRANSCONTINENTAL-3
— TRAINS DAILY —
 WHEN GOING TO
St. Paul, Chicago, New York
 or **Eastern Canadian Ports**
 TAKE THE
Northern Pacific Railway,
 And Enjoy a Ride on the
Famous North Coast Limited
 The only up-to-date train crossing the continent. This train is made up of electric, New Vestibuled Pullman and Tourist Sleepers, electric light and steam heat. Steamer tickets on sale to all European ports.
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G. F. P. A., General Agent
St. Paul, Minn.

